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=> file chemistry bioscience
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L66	5	FILE ESBIODBASE
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L74	0	FILE LIFESCI
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TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L91 42 OVULAT? (S) (OOCYTE (W) MATURAT?) (S) (PHOSPHODIESTERASE OR
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=> Dup rem 191

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'AQUIRE, BIOCOMMERCE, CAOLD, FEDRIP, GENBANK,
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L92 13 DUP REM L91 (29 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 192 1-12 ibib abs

L92 ANSWER 1 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:31803 USPATFULL
 TITLE: CYCLIC AMP-SPECIFIC PHOSPHODIESTERASE INHIBITORS
 INVENTOR(S): Martins, Timothy J., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
 Fowler, Kerry W., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
 Odingo, Joshua, Everett, WA, UNITED STATES
 Kesicki, Edward A., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
 Oliver, Amy, Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
 Burgess, Laurence E., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
 Gaudino, John J., Longmont, CO, UNITED STATES
 Jones, Zachary S., Westminster, CO, UNITED STATES
 Newhouse, Bradley J., Broomfield, CO, UNITED STATES
 Schlachter, Stephen T., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ICOS Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004023945	A1	20040205
	US 6716871	B2	20040406
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-151202	A1	20020517 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2000-717956, filed on 21 Nov 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6423710 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-471846, filed on 23 Dec 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6258833		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP, 6300 SEARS TOWER, 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, IL, 60606		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	7955		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel pyrrolidine compounds that are potent and selective inhibitors of PDE4, as well as methods of making the same, are disclosed. Use of the compounds in the treatment of inflammatory diseases and other diseases involving elevated levels of cytokines, as well as central nervous

system (CNS) disorders, also is disclosed.

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L92 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:295561 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300295561
TITLE: Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase 3A is essential for mouse oocyte maturation.
AUTHOR(S): Masciarelli, Silvia [Reprint Author]; Liu, Chengyu; Park, Sun-Hee; Hockman, Steven; Jin, Catherine; Conti, Marco; Manganiello, Vincent
CORPORATE SOURCE: NHLBI, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA
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catherine.jin@stanford.edu; marco.conti@stanford.edu;
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SOURCE: FASEB Journal, (March 2003) Vol. 17, No. 4-5, pp. Abstract No. 372.3. <http://www.fasebj.org/>. e-file.
Meeting Info.: FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the Genome. San Diego, CA, USA. April 11-15, 2003. FASEB.
ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jun 2003

AB Mammalian oocytes, physiologically arrested in prophase 1 due to elevated **cAMP**, resume meiosis following the pre-ovulatory gonadotropin LH surge. Pharmacological studies in mice and rats demonstrated that **PDE3** inhibitors block **oocyte maturation** in vivo and in vitro, without affecting **ovulation**, suggesting that **PDE3A** exerts a pivotal role in oocyte reentry into the cell cycle. To further investigate this role of PDE3A, PDE3A-null mice were generated by homologous recombination. PDE3A KO females exhibit normal mating behavior, but are completely sterile. Once removed from follicles, cultured oocytes undergo spontaneous maturation and resume meiosis, manifested by nuclear germinal vesicle break down (GVBD). Whereas WT oocytes mature within 3 hours, PDE3A KO oocytes did not undergo GVBD in vitro after 24 h. Although ovaries from the PDE3A KO mice display normal gross and microscopic structure and morphology, as well as spontaneous and hormone-stimulated ovulation (in terms of ovulated oocytes migrating through oviducts to the uterus), ovulated oocytes are arrested in meiotic prophase, as demonstrated by the persistence of GV, indicating that infertility in PDE3A null mice is due to oocyte inability to resume meiosis. Our in vivo model suggests that mouse oocyte PDE3A activity is required for physiological completion of oocyte maturation, and, consequently, fertilization. Research supported by NHLBI, NIH.

L92 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:181688 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cyclic AMP-specific phosphodiesterase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Martins, Timothy J., Bothell, WA, United States
Fowler, Kerry W., Seattle, WA, United States
Odingo, Joshua, Everett, WA, United States
Kesicki, Edward A., Bothell, WA, United States
Oliver, Amy, Bothell, WA, United States
Burgess, Laurence E., Boulder, CO, United States
Gaudino, John J., Longmont, CO, United States
Jones, Zachary S., Westminster, CO, United States
Newhouse, Bradley J., Broomfield, CO, United States
Schlachter, Stephen T., Boulder, CO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ICOS Corporation, Bothell, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6423710	B1	20020723
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-717956		20001121 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-471846, filed on 23 Dec 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6258833		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Higel, Floyd D.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Sackey, Ebenezer		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Marshall, Gerstein & Borun		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	7458		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel pyrrolidine compounds that are potent and selective inhibitors of PDE4, as well as methods of making the same, are disclosed. Use of the compounds in the treatment of inflammatory diseases and other diseases involving elevated levels of cytokines, as well as central nervous system (CNS) disorders, also is disclosed.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34436944 BIOTECHNO
 TITLE: Role of cyclic nucleotide signaling in oocyte maturation
 AUTHOR: Conti M.; Andersen C.B.; Richard F.; Mehats C.; Chun S.Y.; Horner K.; Jin C.; Tsafriri A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Conti, Division of Reproductive Biology, Department of Gynecology/Obstetrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305, United States.
 E-mail: marco.conti@stanford.edu
 SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, (22 FEB 2002), 187/1-2 (153-159), 56 reference(s)
 CODEN: MCEND6 ISSN: 0303-7207
 PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0303720701006864
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
 COUNTRY: Ireland
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 2002:34436944 BIOTECHNO

AB The development of the ovarian follicle, **oocyte maturation**, and **ovulation** require a complex set of endocrine, paracrine, and autocrine inputs that are translated into the regulation of cyclic nucleotide levels. Changes in intracellular **cAMP** mediate the gonadotropin regulation of granulosa and theca cell functions. Likewise, a decrease in **cAMP** concentration in the oocyte has been associated with the resumption of meiosis. Using pharmacological and molecular approaches, we determined that the expression of cyclic nucleotide **phosphodiesterases** (**PDEs**), the enzymes that degrade and inactivate **cAMP**, is compartmentalized in the ovarian follicle of all species studied, with **PDE3** present in the oocytes and **PDE4s** in granulosa cells. The **PDE3** expressed in the mouse oocyte was cloned, and the protein expressed in a heterologous system had properties similar to those of a **PDE3A** derived from somatic cells. Inhibition of the oocyte **PDE3** completely blocked **oocyte maturation** in vitro and in vivo, demonstrating that the activity of this enzyme is essential for **oocyte maturation**. Heterologous expression of **PDE3A** in *Xenopus* oocyte causes morphological changes distinctive of resumption of meiosis (GVBD), as well as activation of mos translation and MAPK phosphorylation. Using mRNA and antibody microinjection in the *Xenopus* eggs, we have shown that

PDE3 is downstream from the kinase PKB/Akt in the pathway that mediates IGF-1 but not progesterone-induced meiotic resumption. The presence of a similar regulatory module in mammalian oocytes is inferred by pharmacological studies with **PDE3** inhibitors and measurement of **PDE** activity. Thus, **PDE3** plays an essential role in the signaling pathway that controls resumption of meiosis in amphibians and mammals. Understanding the regulation of this enzyme may shed some light on the signals that trigger **oocyte maturation**. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:113500 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Non-hormonal method of contraception
 INVENTOR(S): Conti, Marco, Stanford, CA, United States
 Hsueh, Aaron J. W., Stanford, CA, United States
 Tsafriri, Alexander, Rehovot, Israel
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6110471		20000829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-928805		19970912 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-26090P	19960913 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Channavajjala, Lakshmi	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sholtz, Charles K., Stratford, Carol A., Mohr, Judy M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	23 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1089	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of contraception by delivering to the ovaries of a female mammal a pharmaceutically-effective dose of a **PDE3**-specific inhibitor at about the time of ovulation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L92 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:160713 CABA
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19980107482
 TITLE: **Phosphodiesterase 3** inhibitors suppress **oocyte maturation** and consequent pregnancy without affecting **ovulation** and cyclicity in rodents
 AUTHOR: Wiersma, A.; Hirsch, B.; Tsafriri, A.; Hanssen, R. G. J. M.; Kant, M. van de; Kloosterboer, H. J.; Conti, M.; Hsueh, A. J. W.; Van de Kant, M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, N.V. Organon, P.O. Box 20, 5340 BH Oss, Netherlands.
 SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1998) Vol. 102, No. 3, pp. 532-537. 37 ref.
 ISSN: 0021-9738
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19981111
 Last Updated on STN: 19981111

AB Although gonadotropins stimulate **cAMP** production in somatic cells of the follicle, a decrease in intra-oocyte **cAMP** levels is

required for resumption of meiosis in oocytes. Inhibitors of the **cAMP**-degrading enzyme **phosphodiesterase 3** were used to block meiosis in **ovulating** oocytes in rodents (B6D2-F1 and C57B1/2J mice and Sprague-Dawley and Orga rats). Fertilization and pregnancy were prevented without disturbing follicle rupture and normal oestrous cyclicity. In contrast to conventional contraceptive pills, which disrupt ovarian steroidogenesis and reproductive cycles, this method produced contraception by selective blockage of **oocyte maturation** and development without alterations in **ovulation** and reproductive cyclicity.

L92 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:29003189 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Genetics of male infertility
AUTHOR: Hargreave T.B.; Ghosh C.; Cooke H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T.B. Hargreave, Department of Urology, Fertility Problems Clinic, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh EH4 2XU, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, (25 OCT 1998), 145/1-2 (143-151), 67 reference(s)
CODEN: MCEND6 ISSN: 0303-7207
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0303720798001816
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
COUNTRY: Ireland
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1998:29003189 BIOTECHNO

AB In the follicles of the mammalian and amphibian ovary, **oocyte maturation** is arrested at the prophase of the first meiotic division. Prior to **ovulation**, oocytes re-enter the cell cycle, complete the meiotic division and extrude the first polar body. Work from several laboratories including ours has provided evidence that the **cAMP**-mediated signal transduction pathways play an important role in the regulation of meiosis, the cyclic nucleotide acting as a negative regulator of maturation. Since **cAMP** can be regulated both at the level of synthesis and degradation, our laboratory is investigating the role of **phosphodiesterases (PDE)** in the control of **cAMP** levels of oocytes. Using pharmacological and molecular tools, we have determined that a **PDE3** is the enzyme involved in the control of **cAMP** levels in the oocytes. In vitro and in vivo studies have established that inhibition of the oocyte **PDE3** blocks resumption of meiosis. Furthermore, we have provided evidence that activation of a **PDE** is per se sufficient to cause resumption of meiosis in an amphibian oocyte model. The pathways regulating this **PDE** isoform expressed in the oocyte is under investigation, as they may uncover the physiological signals controlling meiosis.

L92 ANSWER 8 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:29003171 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Role of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases in resumption of meiosis
AUTHOR: Conti M.; Andersen C.B.; Richard F.J.; Shitsukawa K.; Tsafiriri A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Conti, Division of Reproductive Biology, Dept. of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Stanford Univ. School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305-5317, United States.
E-mail: marco.conti@forsythe.stanford.edu
SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, (25 OCT 1998), 145/1-2 (9-14), 36 reference(s)
CODEN: MCEND6 ISSN: 0303-7207
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0303720798001877
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
COUNTRY: Ireland
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1998:29003171 BIOTECHNO

AB In the follicles of the mammalian and amphibian ovary, **oocyte maturation** is arrested at the prophase of the first meiotic division. Prior to **ovulation**, oocytes reenter the cell cycle, complete the meiotic division, and extrude the first polar body. Work from several laboratories including ours has provided evidence that the **cAMP**-mediated signal transduction pathway plays an important role in regulation of meiosis, the cyclic nucleotide acting as a negative regulator of maturation. Since **cAMP** can be regulated both at the level of synthesis and degradation, our laboratory is investigating the role of **phosphodiesterases** (PDE) in the control of **cAMP** levels of oocytes. Using pharmacological and molecular tools, we have determined that a **PDE3** is the enzyme involved in the control of **cAMP** levels in the oocytes. In vitro and in vivo studies have established that inhibition of the oocyte **PDE3** blocks resumption of a **PDE** is per se sufficient to cause resumption of meiosis in an amphibian oocyte model. The pathways regulating this **PDE** isoform expressed in the oocyte is under investigation, as they may uncover the physiological signals controlling meiosis.

L92 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26365046 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: Oocyte maturation involves compartmentalization and opposing changes of **cAMP** levels in follicular somatic and germ cells: Studies using selective phosphodiesterase inhibitors

AUTHOR: Tsafiriri A.; Chun S.-Y.; Zhang R.; Hsueh A.J.W.; Conti M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Regulation, Bernhard Zondek Hormone Res. Lab., Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel.

SOURCE: Developmental Biology, (1996), 178/2 (393-402)
CODEN: DEBIAO ISSN: 0012-1606

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1996:26365046 BIOTECHNO

AB The second messenger **cAMP** has been implicated in the regulation of mammalian and amphibian **oocyte maturation**. Although a decrease in intraoocyte levels of **cAMP** precedes germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD), the gonadotropin induction of **ovulation** and **oocyte maturation** is associated with major increases of **cAMP** in ovarian follicles. In the mammalian system, isolated oocytes undergo spontaneous maturation in vitro but this process is blocked by treatment with a **phosphodiesterase** (PDE) inhibitor, IBMX, which increases intraoocyte **cAMP** levels. In contrast, the same inhibitor, when added to cultured follicles for a brief time, increases follicle **cAMP** levels, followed by the induction of GVBD. To resolve the paradoxical actions of this **PDE** inhibitor on the maturation of isolated and follicle-endosed oocytes, we hypothesized that meiotic maturation requires opposing fluctuations of **cAMP** levels in the somatic granulosa and germ cells. Such apposing fluctuations may result from selective expression and regulation of **PDEs** in the somatic and germ cell compartments of the follicle. To test this hypothesis, **PDE** activity was manipulated in different follicular cells using type-specific inhibitors. The impact of the ensuing changes in **cAMP** levels in the two compartments was monitored by the induction of GVBD. In isolated oocytes, spontaneous GVBD was blocked by two inhibitors of type 3 **PDE** (cGMP-inhibited: CGI-**PDE**) milrinone and cilostamide. In contrast, treatment with an inhibitor for type 4 **PDE** (**cAMP**-specific),

rolipram, was ineffective. These findings suggest that the oocyte expresses type 3 but not type 4 **PDE** and that increases in intraoocyte **cAMP** suppress GVBD. This hypothesis was confirmed by in situ hybridization studies with **PDE3** and **PDE4** probes. **PDE3B** mRNA was concentrated in oocytes while **PDE4D** was mainly expressed in granulosa cells. In cultured follicles, LH treatment induced **oocyte maturation** but the gonadotropin action was blocked by inhibitors of type 3 but not the type 4 **PDE** inhibitors. Furthermore, treatment with the type 4, but not the type 3, **PDE** inhibitor mimics the action of LH and induces **oocyte maturation**, presumably by increasing **cAMP** levels in granulosa cells. Our findings indicate that **PDE** subtypes 4 and 3 are located in follicle somatic and germ cells, respectively. Preferential inhibition of **PDE 3** in the oocyte may lead to a delay in **oocyte maturation** without affecting the **cAMP**-induced **ovulatory** process in the somatic cells. Conversely, selective suppression of granulosa cell **cAMP-PDE** may enhance the gonadotropin induction of **ovulation** and **oocyte maturation**. Thus, in addition to the well-recognized differential expression and regulation of adenylate cyclase in the somatic and germ cell compartments of the follicle, we suggest that selective regulation and expression of **PDEs** may be involved in the regulation of **cAMP** levels and control of **oocyte maturation** in the preovulatory mammalian follicle.

L92 ANSWER 10 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:20381769 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Basic fibroblast growth factor induction of granulosa cell tissue-type plasminogen activator expression and oocyte maturation: Potential role as a paracrine ovarian hormone
AUTHOR: LaPolt P.S.; Yamoto M.; Veljkovic M.; Sincich C.; Ny T.; Tsafiriri A.; Hsueh A.J.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Reproductive Medicine, Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, United States.
SOURCE: Endocrinology, (1990), 127/5 (2357-2363)
CODEN: ENDOAO ISSN: 0013-7227
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1990:20381769 BIOTECHNO

AB Gonadotropin-induced **ovulation** is associated with **oocyte maturation** and preovulatory increases of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) expression. Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), an angiogenic factor found in many organs including the ovary, modulates steroidogenesis in granulosa cells and increases PA activity in endothelial cells. Here studies were performed to examine the possible roles of bFGF as an intragonadal regulator of tPA expression and **oocyte maturation**. In cultured granulosa cells, bFGF caused a time-dependent (onset at 24 h) and dose-dependent (ED.sub.5.sub.0 = 0.6 nM) increase (up to 5-fold) in tPA enzyme activity as measured by the fibrin overlay technique. Northern blot hybridization also revealed that treatment of cells with bFGF (2 nM) increased the level of the 22S tPA messenger RNA. Slot blot analysis indicated that the effects of bFGF were time dependent and dose dependent; tPA message levels increase before tPA activity levels. bFGF (0.6 nM) also significantly increased granulosa cell **cAMP** production in both the absence and presence of a **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor. In follicle-enclosed oocytes incubated for 24 h in media with or without increasing concentrations of LH or bFGF, germinal vesicle breakdown was observed in only 1.6% of controls, but 85% of LH (1 µg/ml)-treated oocytes underwent maturation. Likewise, bFGF induced germinal vesicle breakdown (10-80%) over a dose range of 0.6 to 333 nM. In the same

follicles, bFGF, like LH, also stimulated prostaglandin E production. These results, coupled with the identification of bFGF in growing follicles, suggest that bFGF acts as an intraovarian inducer of granulosa cell tPA gene expression and **oocyte maturation**.

L92 ANSWER 11 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:13130538 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A comparative study of the mechanism of action of luteinizing hormone and a gonadotropin releasing hormone analog on the ovary
AUTHOR: Dekel N.; Sherizly I.; Tsafriri A.; Naor Z.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Horm. Res., Weizmann Inst. Sci., Rehovot 76100, Israel.
SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction, (1983), 28/1 (161-166)
CODEN: BIREBV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English

AN 1983:13130538 BIOTECHNO

AB The mechanism of action of a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) agonistic analog (ϕ D-Ala.sup.6!GnRH) on the rat ovary has been studied in comparison to similar effects of luteinizing hormone (LH). Stimulation of meiosis resumption in vitro in follicle-enclosed oocytes by both LH and ϕ D-Ala.sup.6!GnRH, was blocked by elevated levels of **cAMP** as demonstrated when either dibutyryl **cAMP** or the **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor methylisobutylxanthine was present in the culture medium. In vivo, the prostaglandin synthase inhibitor indomethacin, which blocks LH-induced **ovulation**, also inhibited **ovulation** induced by the GnRH analog in hypophysectomized rats. On the other hand, the potent GnRH-antagonist ϕ D-pGlu.sup.1, pClPhe.sup.2, D-Trp.sup.3.sup., .sup.6!GnRH which blocked the stimulatory effect of the agonist on **oocyte maturation** and **ovulation** had no effect on LH action. It is concluded that while a GnRH-like peptide does not seem to mediate LH action on the ovarian follicles, both LH and GnRH agonist share some common mechanistic pathways at a post-receptor locus.

L92 ANSWER 12 OF 13 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:12226812 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Modulation of cell-to-cell communication in the cumulus-oocyte complex and the regulation of oocyte maturation by LH
AUTHOR: Dekel N.; Lawrence T.S.; Gilula N.B.; Beers W.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biol., New York Univ., New York, NY 10003, United States.
SOURCE: Developmental Biology, (1981), 86/2 (356-372)
CODEN: DEBIAO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English

AN 1981:12226812 BIOTECHNO

AB Prior to **ovulation**, cell-to-cell communication between the oocyte and the cells of the cumulus oophorus is terminated. In this paper we report that LH, Bt.sub.2-**cAMP**, and the cyclic nucleotide **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor, 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine, are all capable of interrupting communication in vitro in rat follicle-enclosed cumulus oocyte complexes. Moreover, the breakdown of communication appears to be closely correlated with the ability of hyaluronidase to disperse the cumulus cell mass. This observation allows simple screening of the effects of various agents on cumulus-oocyte communication. The in vitro system employed in this study has also been used to investigate the relationship between communication and **oocyte maturation**. The findings presented indicate that the interruption of communication between the cumulus and the oocyte leads to relief of

meiotic arrest, and are consistent with the possibility that **cAMP**, transmitted from the cumulus to the oocyte, may be the inhibitor of **oocyte maturation** in vivo.

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